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SPEECH
OF
HON. T. L. CLINGMAN,
OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ON
British Policy in Central America and Cuba.

House of Representatives, February 5, 1857.

The House being in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union—

Mr. CLINGMAN said:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: My purpose in rising to address the committee to day is to call the attention of gentlemen to a subject of some practical importance at this time, and of great moment in the future of this country. One of its points is already understood to be undergoing an examination in the other end of this Capitol; and I hope some of these days to bring another important branch of it to the consideration of the American Congress.—Before referring directly to these points, however, I desire to offer some general observations which nevertheless have a direct bearing on them.

Much is said, sir, of fillibustering; and when the British newspapers read us lectures on our propensities in that respect, some of our own people hold up their hands in horror at the prospect presented of the moral depravity of the country. It is undoubtedly true, that since the commencement of our existence as a nation we have extended our territory from a little less than one million of square miles to about three millions. How stands the case with Great Britain? The whole island, including England, Scotland, and Wales, has an area of eighty-nine thousand square miles, and yet the entire dominion governed by this island includes territory, to the extent of nearly eight million square miles! While we have added two hundred per cent. to our territory, she has acquired about nine thousand per cent. We have increased three-fold in area, she ninety-fold! And yet she is shocked while witnessing our rapacity for acquisition, and complains that the American eagle is a "fast fowl"—a greedy bird. What, then, shall we say of the appetite of the British lion? Why, her possessions in North America alone are more extensive than all the territory of the United States. Her Australian dominions are themselves, likewise, greater in area than all we hold. In the East Indies, on a territory larger than the settled parts of the United States, she controls despotically a population of one hundred and forty millions. Besides these, she has her provinces, islands, and military and naval stations in every sea, and on every shore. It used to be the boast of Spain that the sun did not set on her empire; but whichever side of the globe be turned to that luminary, and at any hour of the twenty-four, it never fails to send its rays down on a section of the British empire larger than all the United States. Nor have her efforts to expand her domain been relaxed in view of her immense acquisitions, but on the contrary they are at this very time being pressed forward with great zeal, both by the Government and its subjects.

They denounce us for our alleged failures to maintain a strict neutrality towards other countries; but this Government was the first to pass laws on that subject; and our statutes are more strict, I think, and have been better observed, than those of most countries. In Great Britain they are liable at any time to be suspended by the will of the Crown; and, in fact, bodies of many thousand men have been organized without objection in and about London, to carry on wars in the Spanish Peninsula and elsewhere, while the Government professed to be at peace with the parties assailed. Indeed, companies have been chartered by the Parliament to carry on what would in these days be called fillibustering operations. The East India and Hudson's Bay Companies are examples. The people of the United States are assailed because a few individuals have gone down into Central America to aid Walker. What would they, then, say of us, if Congress should charter a company, the "Transit Company," for example, and furnish it men and money to conquer and hold Central America for our benefit? And yet such an act would be following the example of Great Britain in chartering and upholding the East India Company, and enabling it to conquer and enslave a people five times as numerous as the whole population of the United States.

Our territorial expansion has indeed been remarkable; but so has been our progress in all other prospects. Our tonage equals—probably exceeds—that of Great Britain herself. We have changed the system of maritime law for the world; and Britain no longer boasts of possessing the empire of the seas.

Already has been verified, in part, the prediction of Pownal, the sagacious Englishman, who nearly a century ago said:

"America will come to market in her own shipping, and will claim the ocean as common—will claim a navigation restrained by no laws but the law of nations, reformed as the rising crisis requires."

"America will seem every day to approach nearer and nearer to Europe."

"The Independence of America is fixed as fate. She is mistress of her own fortune—knows that it is so; and will actuate that power which she feels, both so as to establish her own system, and to change the system of Europe."

"America will become the arbitress of the commercial world, and perhaps the mediatrix of peace and of the political business of the world."

So remarkable has been our progress that these wonderful prophecies seem like the offspring of inspiration. Great Britain has herself, too, by her conduct, verified another striking prediction, that the sovereigns of Europe—

—"when they shall find the system of this new empire not only obstructing but superseding the old systems of Europe, and crossing upon the effects of all their settled maxims and accustomed measures, they will call upon their ministers and wise men, "Come, curse me this people, for they are too mighty for me;" their statesmen will be dumb; but the spirit of truth will answer: "How shall I curse whom God hath not cursed?"

Great Britain has exhibited the feelings here depicted, and has resisted our progress with a perseverance, a skill, and an energy creditable to her ambitious sagacity, if not to her justice and magnanimity. Latterly she has directed her efforts, in the first place, to prevent our acquiring territory; and, secondly, to render that territory, if acquired, a source of weakness rather than strength. It is to her policy on these two points that I now, Mr. Chairman, ask the attention of the House.

Holding as she does herself the entire northern half of this continent, she easily bars our progress in that direction: on our eastern and western borders are the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Our only field of extension, therefore, lies to the south, and her efforts are perservingly and energetically directed to that quarter.

The Central American question has been prominent before the country for some time past. Great Britain acquired her foothold there in direct contravention of her treaties with Spain, to whom the whole of that region originally belonged. In 1763, however, she agreed by treaty to demolish her fortifications, &c., and cease to interfere with the rights of Spain, &c. As this treaty failed to secure the country, however, from British occupation, a more stringent one was made in 1783; and three years later, in 1786, additional articles were ratified. As these are all substantially the same, I read the clause from that of 1786:

"ARTICLE 3. Although no other advantages have hitherto been in question, except that of cutting *wood for dyeing*, yet his Catholic Majesty, as a greater proof of his disposition to oblige the King of Great Britain, will grant to the English the liberty of cutting all other woods, *without even excepting mahogany*, as well as gathering all the fruits and produce of the earth, purely natural and uncultivated, which may, besides being carried away in their natural state, become an object of utility or commerce, whether for food or for manufactures; but it is expressly agreed, that this stipulation is never to be used as a pretext for establishing in that country any plantations of sugar, coffee, cocoa, or other like articles; or any fabric or manufacture by means of mills, or other machines whatsoever, since all lands in question being indisputably acknowledged to belong of right to the Crown of Spain, no settlements of that kind, or the population which would follow, can be allowed. The English shall be allowed to transport and convey all such wood and other produce of the place, in its natural and uncultivated state, down the rivers to the sea, but without ever going beyond the limits which are prescribed to them by the stipulations above granted, and without thereby taking an opportunity of ascending the said rivers, beyond their bounds, into the countries belonging to Spain.'

"The seventh article of the same treaty again provides for the 'entire preservation of the rights of the Spanish sovereignty over the country, in which is granted to the English only the privilege of making use of the wood of various kinds;' and it goes on to stipulate that the English 'shall not meditate any more extensive settlements' than the one defined."

It would be difficult to make a stronger stipulation against British encroachments than is here contained. Yet, though its enforcement was attempted to be secured by periodical visits of Spanish commissioners, it, like its predecessors, proved wholly ineffectual. As late as the year 1814, all those old treaties were renewed between Great Britain and Spain, and were at no time abandoned by the latter; and yet, in the face of such solemn engagements, the former has established her present position in Central America. For a full detail of the means she has used, I refer gentlemen to a work published in 1850 by Frederick Crowe, a Baptist missionary from England to Honduras and Guatemala. With the indignation of an honest upright man who blushes for his country, he details the expedients and shifts to which British officials have resorted to obtain the control and actual dominion of Honduras and the Mosquito coast, in such passages as the following:

"Nor is this the only national disgrace and absurd exposure which has resulted from the British protectorate on the Mosquito shore. Several writers have already noticed the humiliating scenes to which the coronation of the present line of Waikna monarchs have given occasion; and all the witnesses, except, perhaps, some whose sense of decorum and moral rectitude were little or not at all superior to that of the poor deluded Indians themselves, concur in branding these ceremonies, not only as ridiculous in the extreme, but as disgusting exhibitions of human degradation, and impious profanations of the name of God, which has been wickedly associated with them. Indeed, it is not a little surprising that Government officials—civil, military, and ecclesiastical—laying claim to reason and sensibility, (to speak of no loftier endowments,) could at any time be found willing to lend themselves to mockeries so puerile, and to deceptions so palpable and gross. But some such have ever been found ready to take a public part in the desecrations of the so called religious forms, and in the name and on behalf of royalty, to place in the least imposing light imaginable,

"'The low ambition and the pride of kings.'

"On such occasions, British men-of-war have been employed to convey the royal person, and the naked and barefooted nobles composing his court to and from Jamaica, or British Honduras. A titled colonial bishop has been in requisition to consecrate and anoint with holy oil the semi-sovage, the tool of governmental schemes of national agrandizement. The various native lords, generals, admirals, and captains, have been clad for the occasion in gay regimentals, which they wore shirtless on their tawny skins, and so caricatured the 'soft raiment' that even the pencil of a Cruikshanks could scarcely do justice to their attitudes and grimaces while writhing under the confinement of braided coats, military stocks, tight boots, &c., &c.

"The coronatiou of King Robert took place at Belize on the 23d of April, 1825. None of the above elements were then wanting, except that the part of the Archbishop of Canterbury was performed by the chaplain of the settlement in the room of his superior, whose absence was more than atoned for by other details of the pageant. On this occasion it was deemed necessary to *qualify* the Waikna nobility for the part assigned them, viz: swearing allegiance to the King, by first placing them within the pale of the national establishment. Consequently the 'ministration of baptism to such as are of riper years, was superadded to the 'coronation service,' and the poor savages having assented with docility to all they were asked, were deemed capable of taking an oath, and their ecclesiastical disabilities were once for all removed.—Mr. Henry Dunn, informs us, upon the testimony of an eyewitness of this iniquitous imposture, 'that they displayed a total ignorance of the meaning (!) of the ceremony; and when asked to give their names, took the titles of Lord Rodney, Lord Nelson, or some other celebrated officer and seemed grievously disappointed when told they could only be baptized by simple Christain (?) names:' and he adds, that, 'after this solemn mockery had been concluded, the whole assembly adjourned to a large school-room, to eat the coronation dinner, where the usual healths were drunk, and these poor creatures all intoxicated with rum—a suitable conclusion to a farce as blasphemous and wicked as ever disgraced a Christain country.'(!)"

He describes an interview with another of these kings in the following passage:

"'Skipper Mudge, who arrived at this port from Honduras last week, in his smack *Nancy*, reports that he had an interview before sailing, with his Majesty the King of the Mosquitoes. His Majesty wore a splendid cocked-hat and a red sash, and had very large gilt spurs buckled about his ancles; but I regret to say that the remainder was, as the painters say, without drapery. We must make allowance, however, for the difference of customs and climate. His Majesty, who cannot be more than twenty years old, was slightly intoxicated. His suite consisted of a one-eyed drummer-boy, and two gentlemen with fifes, one of whom acted as an interpreter. The King of the Mosquitoes received Skipper Mudge seated on an empty whisky cask. He motioned to the Skipper to take a seat on the ground, or wherever he chose.' The writer then goes on to describe the further proceedings of the interview, in the course of which his Majesty's laughter having been excited, the cask rolled from under him, and he fell to the ground. This is the monarch whose coronation at Jamaica figured in last year's (English) estimates."

Such are the means, as detailed by one of her own subjects, that Great Britain has used to get the control of the Mosquito coast.

Referring to a charge made against the English movements in Honduras, Mr. Crowe says:

"In order to judge of the truth or falsehood of the charge of rapacity, let the reader briefly review the facts upon with it is founded.

With no other claim than what is afforded by the treaties with Spain, we have possessed ourselves of the actual sovereignty of territories on the northern shore of the Bay of Honduras, extending over about twenty thousand square miles, or twelve million eight hundred thousand acres, exclusive of islands and keys.

"We have taken and retaken the important Island of Roatan no less than five times, and are now exercising the right of sovereignty over its fertile lands, which extend at the least to one hundred and fifty square miles, or ninety-six thousand acres.

"By virtue of a late treaty with one of the contending parties in Yucatan, and on the score of assistance afforded for the pacification of the peninsula during the war of races, which is still raging there, we have obtained an extension of limits on the northern boundary of our Central American empire, extending from the Rio Hondo to the port and town of Salamanca de Bacalar, thus including about three thousand six hundred square miles, or two million three hundred and four thousand acres of additional territory. Altogether, making, on a moderate calculation, full twenty three thotisand seven hundred and fifty square miles, or fifteen million two hundred thousand acres—which is nearly, if not quite, four times the extent of the Island of Jamaica.

"To the *occupation* of these extensive tracts of the country must be added the *protection* of the Mosquito shore, over which our Government exercises as much control as over its own possessions, though in a somewhat less direct manner, or rather, by a more indirect course. In addition to four hundred miles of sea-coast from the Roman river to the San Juan del Norte, we have lately put forth a claim in the name of the Waikna monarch, to about one hundred miles more of sea-coast to the southward of the San Juan, extending through the State of Costa Rica and a part of the Province of Veragua, as far as Chiriqui Lagoon; thus including altogether at least thirty seven thousand square miles, or twenty three million six hundred and eighty thousand acres of protectorate, including the occupation of Greytown.

"Thus, as the actual result up to the present time, exclusive of such smaller items as Roatan and Tigre Islands, we have a sum total of sixty thousand six hundred square miles, or thirty eight million seven hundred and eighty four thousand acres, over which we exercise full control, being nearly a third of all Central America, and more than two thirds the area of Great Britain.

"Let the reader now decide whether or not we must appear to the natives in the light of 'a rapacious nation.' To them it matters little whether our encroachments and our occupation of their county be defended on the plea of a 'right of conquest,' founded on the successful defence of St. George's Key in 1798, or whether we are unprincipled and shameless enough openly to take advantage of circumstances, by replying to the remonstrances of the neighboring republics, that our treaties were made with Spain and not with them; and to the claims of Spain, that they have no further dominion over these territories since their late colony became independent.

"The natives cannot but consider these territories as a part of their country, which ought to be as free from the dominion of European monarchical government as they are themselves. It must weigh little with them whether we ground our claim to the Island of Roatan upon its first practical seizure, or on the fact that some fifty years ago we located upon it the remnant of a nation which we had well nigh exterminated in despoiling them of their native isles. The Central States, as well as the British Government, know it to be, commercially, the key to the navigation of the Bay of Honduras, and must feel it inconveniently near to their shores, while in the hands of a Power so aggressive and so much their superior. In the magnanimous protection extended over the Mosquito shore, and in the residence of Mr. Coates, as British Commissioner to the Waikna King, they can discover no benevolence or philanthropy.—If they had been inclined to forget the former attacks made upon the River San Juan del Norte, they could not now be expected to view with placid indifference our occupation of its best port, which commands the line of oceanic communication, at the very time that this grand project is most likely to be realized.

"In the occupation of British Honduras and Roatan, the protectorate of the Mosquito shore, the annexation of Tigre Island, the seizure of the ports and inlets in the Gulf of Fronseca, the blockade of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Salvador and Honduras, in the bearing of British officials, and in the tone and tenor of diplomatic relations, the Central Americans can perceive little besides 'La loi et le raison du plus fort'—the law and the logic of the stronger party; and what wonder that, writhing under the grasp of the iron hand of oppression, they should mutter in their torture, 'Rapacious nation!' 'Vandals of the age!'"

It was thus that, in defiance of all treaty obligations, Great Britain advanced steadily towards the occupation of Central America until the discovery of the gold mines in California. At once there was a rush of our people to that land, across the Isthmus and through Central America. It instantly became manifest that this whole region was in danger of becoming Americanized, and that our eagle, in his flight from the Atlantic to the Pacific, would there find a resting-place. Up to this time, Great Britain had the advantage, but suddenly the scale was turned in our favor. In passing from one part of our territory to another, we were likely to occupy the intermediate ground. England at once changed her tactics.

In the year 1850 our Cabinet was more feeble and imbecile, as a whole, than any that the country has ever been blessed with, and, as such, it was easily entrapped by British diplomacy. The so called Clayton-Bulwer treaty was the result. It provided that the United States and Great Britain would neither, directly nor indirectly, "occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America." This treaty, according to the construction put upon it by Great Britain, which she has maintained in fact, left her in the full possession of the territory there which she had already seized in violation of her stipulations with Spain. In substance, therefore, it simply declared that, as Great Britain had possession of the principal part of the coast and the territory most valuable, she should continue to hold it; while the United States, *having nothing*, agreed that they would *acquire nothing* there. As long as this treaty should stand, so long would Great Britain have to populate, improve, and fortify the territory held by her. When she had thus become so strong there as to be able to control the destinies of that whole region, if the treaty were annulled, the United States, not having one foot of ground, would have been in no condition to contend with her, and hence Central America would inevitably have become one of her possessions as completely as Canada is at this day.

I see it stated in the newspapers, Mr. Chairman, that there is a project on foot to amend this treaty. Though the particular additions and qualifications suggested may be improvements on the original treaty in some respects, yet, as they rest on a foundation which is unsound and treacherous, I hope they will never be sanctioned by this Government as published. The original Clayton-Bulwer treaty must be got rid of. Possibly it might be well to add a proviso, that at the end of five years, for example, the whole, both the original and supplemental articles, should become void. We might afford to submit to a bad treaty for a time, with a certainty that we were soon to be relieved from it.

Emboldened by a success in this movement which could hardly have been looked for, the next step in English diplomacy was the proposition for the tripartite convention in relation to the Island of Cuba. The British Government, in conjunction with that of France, on the 23d of April, 1852, proposed to the United States that the three Governments should jointly and severally agree that no one of them should ever acquire the Island of Cuba. The administration of Mr. Fillmore declined the arrangement; and the dispatch of Mr. Everett, the then Secretary of State, has been much commended for its ability.—That the reasons why the United States could not be expected to consent to such an arrangement are ably and handsomely stated, no one can question; but it is due to truth that I shall say that, in my judgment, our Government let itself down by consenting to argue such a question. The reply the proposition merited might have been given with far more force and justice in ten sentences. It might well have been said in answer, that if Great Britain and France chose to suggest to the United States that neither of the three Governments should acquire additional territory in any part of the world, as such a proposition would have the appearance of mutuality and fairness, the Government of the United States would take it into consideration; but that the proposition actually submitted did not merit to be entertained at all. At that time, sir, Great Britain was actively extending her dominions in Asia and elsewhere, and France was pressing her conquests in Africa; and in the face of these things they had the MODESTY to propose that the United States should agree not to acquire a territory on her borders, eminently desirable to her, and lying in the very direction in which alone she could hope for extension. Was there ever a more impudent proposition? and did not our Government lower itself by condescending to argue it?

But having failed to induce the United States to agree never to acquire the island Great Britain determined to ruin it, so that whenever it did fall into our hands, it should at least prove worthless. In the conduct of wars in barbaric times, when a province could no longer be held against an invader, it was not uncommon for those who were compelled to abandon it to burn its cities, destroy its bridges and aequeducts, poison its wells, and waste its fields, so that the conqueror might find its possession an incumbrance rather than an advantage. Such is the policy which Great Britain has deliberately adopted with reference to Cuba and the West India Islands. Seeing that, in the natural course of things, they will probably become ours, she has resolved that, if not entirely ruined, (for to do this is beyond her power,) they shall at least be so damaged as greatly to reduce their value to us.

Early in the present session, a gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. ETHERIDGE] introduced a resolution denouncing in strong terms any suggestion in favor of reopening the African slave trade. It was followed by the resolution of my friend from South Carolina, [Mr. ORR,] likewise decidedly adverse to such restoration, which the House with great unanimity adopted.

Well, sir, about that very time the newspapers were bringing to our notice such paragraphs as these. I read from the Daily Globe which was laid on our desks on the morning of the 16th of December last:

"The New York Journal of Commerce has a letter from Havana, stating that the African slave trade is flourishing there without check, and that there are large and increasing importations of Chinese, a Spanish ship having just arrived with three hundred and twenty, and seven hundred and sixty-five having been sold during the previous week, at from $170 to $190 per head."

In the Union of January 1, I find the following paragraph:

"THE COOLEY TRADE.—Extract of a letter from Havana, dated the 25th ultimo: 'Another cargo of three hundred and nineteen Asiatics have arrived here, decimated from the *quantity* embarked at Amoy during a voyage of two hundred and twenty six days. They arrived on the 22d by a Holland ship, Bellona, Scriver, consigned to Torreis, Puentes, & Co. They have been already assigned to purchasers by the speculators in this trade at $170, and some of them resold at $190 each."

These specimens are sufficient; and from them it seems that in sight of our own coast, publicly and in open market, white men are regularly sold into slavery, without one word of complaint from the sensitive member from Tennessee [Mr. ETHERIDGE] and his numerous backers on this floor.

Look for a moment at the difference between the two cases. The African slave trade was abolished by this Government fifty years ago, and since then all the civilized countries of the world have pronounced and legislated against it in the most decided form that human enactments can assume. Besides this, Great Britain and the United States keep up large fleets on the coast of Africa to prevent individuals from engaging in it. Nor has any member of Congress ever proposed here by bill, resolution, or speech, as I know or believe, to reestablish it; nor has any one State or State Legislature recommended it; and yet the bare suggestion by one individual, that it ought to be reopened, gave such a shock to the sensibilities of the gentleman from Tennessee, that his feelings could only find vent in the most exaggerated and heart-rending figures of speech. He seemed to be thrown into convulsions by the idea, as a hydrophobia patient is by the sight of water; and yet he represents a body of *white* men on this floor, and looks with supine indifference on the sale, in open daylight, of large numbers of *white* men occurring on our very borders. Nor is there any law existing to prevent this really great mischief. But while he is thus indifferent to the existence of the slave trade in *white men*—men of the same color with his constituents, the idea that *negroes* should be sold so operated on him and many others on this side of the House, that they were thrown into as great convulsions and contortions as a frog's leg would be by a powerful galvanic battery.

I have been waiting, sir, for an opportunity to bring up these gentlemen on this question; and I intend, if it is afforded me, to compel them, if possible, to vote directly on a proposition condemning the slave trade in white men. I wish the whole country to see who they are, if any such there be, who, while affecting to be horrified at the thought of the selling of negroes, view with supreme indifference the enslaving of *white men*. In affirming, as I do, that the white man is eminently fitted to enjoy freedom rather than the negro, I shall at least have on my side, and in support of my opinion, the whole history and experience of man, the manifestations of nature herself, and the decrees of God Almighty. I desire especially to obtain a declaration of the opinion of this body against the system practiced by Great Britain and Spain. This House of Representatives in view of the numbers, intelligence, and capacity of those whom it represents, is undoubtedly the first such body that has existed on the globe, either in ancient or modern times; and its judgment, deliberately pronounced, cannot fail to produce an impression on the civilized world.

But to show how this system of transporting and selling into slavery these Coolies is managed by Great Britain and Spain, I will, in the first place, ask the attention of the House to the decrees of the Spanish Government. They were transmitted to the British Government by Lord Howden, its Minister at Madrid, and are contained in a volume of the State Papers. They bear date, as signed by the Queen, March 22, 1854. Their examination shows that the Coolies are, in fact, no better than slaves. Even the provisions made especially for their benefit show this; and I read a few as specimens:

By the twentieth article, "The colonists may contract marriage with the consent of

their masters."

By the thirty fourth article, "Forbidden to leave the estate without written permission of master," &c.

The thirty eighth article provides "That they shall not be compelled to work more than twelve hours on the average."

By the thirty ninth article, "They shall not be obliged to work more than fifteen hours in one day, and shall always have at least six consecutive hours of rest by night or by day."

Look at these provisions, and tell me if the slaves are in any State of this Union worked on an average, throughout the ear, twelve hours per day, or if they are obliged, at any season, to labor as much as fifteen hours.—As to giving them six consecutive hours for rest, why, most field negroes in the South would sleep twice that period of time if they did not get hungry while so doing.

Article sixty-one declares for what offenses they shall be punished, as follows:

"1. Insubordination to the master, to the superintendents, or any other delegate of the master.

"2. Refusal to work, or want of punctuality in any particular piece of work.

"3. Injuries which do not oblige the party injured to suspend work.

"4. Desertion.

"5. Drunkenness.

"6. Infraction of the rules of discipline established by the master.

"7. Offences against good manners not constituting crimes, &c.

"8. Any other act done with malice, and from which injury or damage accrues to a third person, &c.

"ART. 94. When the punishments pointed out in article fifty-six are not sufficient to prevent the colonist from repeating the same, or committing other offenses, the master shall apply to the protector, who, if the act constitutes an offense according to the laws, shall decide that the guilty colonist shall be punished by them: and if not, by additional disciplinary punishment."

By these decrees it is provided that the inhabitants of China and Yucatan may be imported. The Chinese are white people, and the Yucatanese are Indians; and it might be supposed that these two races ought to be sufficient for the Island of Cuba.

I find, however, in the newspapers, another proposition made to the Spanish Government, though I am not prepared to say that it has actually been adopted. If not already sanctioned, I suppose it will be, as it is strictly in accordance with the policy heretofore established:

"1. Her Catholic Majesty shall concede to the contractor (Senor Meana) the usufruct of the Islands of Fernando Po, Annobom, and Corisco, with their wild and cleared lands, for the term of twenty years from the date of the concession, giving him also an assistance of $20,000 yearly."

* * * * * * * * * * *

"11. He shall be authorized to transport to the Island of Cuba, to the exclusion of all others, under contract for the term of eight years, such inhabitants of the said islands as voluntarily, and without any kind of coercion, may agree to come to it, under the following condition:

"The grantee shall not receive in repayment of all cost, from the masters to whom the persons contracted shall be assigned, and to whom, with this view, their contracts shall be transferred, a greater sum than $204 for such as are between eighteen and forty-five years of age, and $136 for such as are between eight and eighteen."

The Island of Fernando Po, I need hardly remind the House, is situated in the Gulf of Guinea, in sight of the main land, and in fact within some thirty miles of Old Calabar, a principal station for the African slave trade.—Of course, the people taken from this region will be *Guinea negroes*. But it is provided that none shall be taken away but those who agree to go. Who will they be, sir. Why, it is well known that annually large numbers of slaves are brought from the interior to the coast to be sold, and when purchasers are not found they are slaughtered in large gangs, because their masters are afraid to turn them loose; I mean the males. The females are bought usually by the Kroomen along the shore; and, as I have been informed by our Navy officers stationed on that coast, they command sixteen dollars apiece, while the male negroes may be worth only six. Of course these negroes, when they find that it is a choice between death and transportation, will agree to take the latter, and will thus be enrolled.

The provision limiting the price for the first class to $204, is pregnant with suggestions. It is not intended to cripple or diminish the trade, since it is clear that even at these rates, enormous prfits will be made by the shippers and sellers. It is, on the contrary, directly intended to increase the traffic to the most frightful extent, as the supply is inexhaustible. By thus putting them at a low rate, the purchasers will be the more tempted. The planters of Cuba, seeing that their island is to be ruined anyhow, will be forced to conclude that it is their true interest to get as many of these creatures as possible and work them even to death in eight years. Every one knows that he who hires a horse for a short period is apt to take less care of him and work him harder than the owner would do. Then it may be assumed that not many will survive this period. But should they even do so, and be then in good faith liberated, how many of them will, in fact, ever reach Africa again? Who that knows the Guinea negro expects them to return by force of this *Spanish contract*? No, sir, they will remain there; and these negroes, by their mixture with the Chinese Coolies, the Yucatanese Indians, and the present black and mongrel population of Cuba, will fill the island with a body of savages, so that such of the planters as have the means of emigrating will be forced to do so, and thus this beautiful gem of the Antilles will soon be in a worse condition than it was when Columbus crossed the Atlantic.

The acts of the British Government justify us in assuming that, as she sees that the West India Islands are likely to be ours, she has deliberately resolved to ruin them as far as in her power lies. This is, however, all professed to be done in the name of humanity! How long is it, sir, since Great Britain, in one year, permitted more than two millions of her Irish subjects to starve to death? Why, the newspapers state—whether truly or not I cannot tell—that more than twenty one thousand of them perished in this way during the past year. These things are permitted to occur, without any real or sincere effort to prevent them. In fact, what she has spent on her African fleet would have been more than sufficient, if properly directed, to have saved the lives of every one of those white people.—Then look to the frightfully cruel system that is carried on by her in India. There, a population more than five times as great as that of the whole United States is subjected to the most grinding oppression. The land is owned in places by the Government, and the people are compelled to work it, and pay one half, and even more in some provinces, as rent. To collect this exorbitant amount torture is habitually applied to the miserable laborers. There is no doubt about this matter. The British Parliament was forced, by public opinion at home, to appoint a commission to go to India and take testimony. Their report, officially made, shows that, to force the laborers to perform more than human nature is capable of, there are constantly and systematically applied tortures which surpass in variety and cruelty those of the famous Spanish Inquisition, or even such as the imagination of antiquity was able to invent for application in the infernal regions. The mind absolutely shrinks back from the atrocities of these details. A large percentage of the immense population of the country has already perished most miserably by these tortures, and the famines consequent on such exactions. And yet, sir, though these matters have thus been made public in England, and also in this country, and during the last year, by myself and others commented on, yet they have been completely ignored by that portion of our press and those orators that profess to have in their especial charge all matters pertaining to freedom and humanity. Is itnot a strange spectacle, sir? But so absorbed are the Abolitionists in their idolatry of everything English, that if one could speak to them in a voice louder than seven thunders, they would not hear these things. Yes, sir, if the idea was sharpened to the keenest point possible, and then driven by the force of an engine of ten thousand horse power, it would not be able to make a lodgment in their brains. No, sir, the genuine Abolitionist would look you right in the face, with the stolid, stupid insensibility of a stone image. Mr. Chairman, suppose a man were to tell you that he was shocked by your cruelty to your slaves, or servants; and at the same time you knew that, with ample means in his hands, he allowed his own children to starve to death from time to time, and that he also had seized upon other persons, and because they did not perform tasks that exceeded the powers of human nature, was torturing them to death by every sort of devilish device that malice and cruelty could suggest, would you believe in that man's humanity? Then, sir, I do not believe in this kind of British humanity.

The beautiful islands that stud our American Mediteranean are in this way likely to be made desolate, and to become the abode of savages. Should they fall into our hands in the march of events, they will present serious obstacles in the way of turning them to a proper account. How long did it take the Pilgrims to kill, or otherwise get clear of, the Pequods and other Indians in New England? What obstacles did not the savages present to the settlements of the Southern States? If Great Britain should merely retard the occupation of these islands for twenty-five or fifty years, this would be a great deal gained to her, as she thinks, in the race between the two countries. If all these islands are placed in the condition that St. Domingo now is, how are they to be made to answer the purpose for which Providence seems to have intended them? There is a precedent in English history which is brought to mind. In the year 1066, one William, Duke of Normandy, surnamed the Conqueror, crossed the British channel with a body of his followers. He beat down the English, killed their monarch, and seized upon the island. He then divided its territory and inhabitants among his followers. I cannot say, Mr. Chairman, that I approve of this precedent, because the fair-haired, white-skinned Saxons then enslaved have since shown that they are eminently worthy of the freedom that they have by their intellect and courage recovered.

But would the same remark apply to the negro race anywhere? Suppose that Lopez, Walker, or some other *Norman* or *South-man* fillibuster, should make a descent on St. Domingo, confiscate the island, and divide its territory and people (such, at least, as did not choose to emigrate from it) among his followers, the civilized world would be the gainer, and its present population probably not losers by the operation. I rather think, with Carlyle, the English writer, that Cuffee, living lazily on squashes, has no right to expect that he is forever to incumber these fine islands; but that somebody or other will, one of these days, set him to work, and make him produce sugar, coffee, and the like things, which Providence seems to have intended these islands to yield for the benefit of mankind. At least, Cuffee's title to obstruct a proper use of these West Indies is not better than was that of the original savages and wolves to hold, against our present system of civilization these banks of the Potomac, on which our magnificent Capitol now stands.

Great Britain, has, too, been sending her Jamaica free negroes into Central America to Africanize it likewise. Such being her policy, viz: to prevent, if possible, our acquisition of territory—and if this attempt on her part should fail, at least to render the territory of as little value as possible—what has our Government been doing to counteract her movements? I am sorry to be obliged to say, little or nothing. The present Administration, in advance of its predecessors, has, it is true, directed its attention to the subject, and made some remonstrances against these movements. In a despatch of July 2, 1853, Mr. Marcy, the Secretary of State, to Mr. Buchanan, our Minister at London, says:

"We do not complain that Great Britain enforces her treaty stipulations in regard to the *emancipados* in Cuba; but if it should prove to be true that she is using her influence in furtherance of a design to fill that island with emigrants from Africa, in order that when the Spanish rule over it shall cease it may become an African colony given over to barbarism, she ought to be conscious that she is concurring in an act which, in its consequences, must be injurious to the United States."

How does Mr. Buchanan reply? On the 18th of October, 1853, he says:

"Under such circumstances, we ought neither to count the cost nor regard the odds which Spain might enlist against us. We forbear to enter into the question, whether the present condition of the island would justify such a measure? We should, however, be recreant to our duty, be unworthy of our gallant forefathers, and commit base treason against our posterity, should we permit Cuba to be Africanized, and become a second St. Domingo, with all its attendant horrors to the white race, and suffer the flames to extend to our own neighboring shores, seriously to endanger, or actually to consume, the fair fabric of our Union."

This language, sir, of the President elect has the ring of the true metal. It is genuine bullion, and not tinsel merely put on to deceive the public. Under him we are entitled to expect that the country will take the proper stand to resist the British policy which I have been condemning. We need a bolder foreign policy, sir.

But we shall, perhaps, be told that there is danger of a war with England if we do not acquiesce in her views. Sir, we have no treaty with Great Britain to prevent her taking possession of Mexico, and yet she does not seize it. We expressly refused the convention as to Cuba, and though she muttered some threats, hitherto she has not attempted to take it. She does not do so, because it is not, in her opinion, her interest under the existing circumstances. Then why should Central America be in more danger of seizure from her? Will not the same stand on our part that is sufficient to protect Cuba likewise prevent her taking possession of Central America? I do not suppose for a moment that she would hesitate to go to war with us to maintain her honor, or to protect any really essential interest. But if we are involved in a rupture with her, it will be because of some sudden and unforeseen casualty which leaves her no alternative. As we are not likely to give her any just occasion, so she will not deliberately go to war with us. She is too good a calculator for that. In the first place, look at the commerce between the two countries. During the last fiscal year, we purchased from her goods, &c., to the value of one hundred and fifty-four millions of dollars, and sold her in return two hundred and four millions. There is a trade between the two countries of three hundred and fifty eight millions, which must be sacrificed during a war. She also gets from us the cotton that supplies her manufacturing establishments.—If she were compelled to procure it through the shipping of neutral nations, its cost would be increased materially, and at the same time the marine of these other parties would be built up hereafter to rival her own perhaps. In the third place, a war of a few years' duration would make us a great manufacturing people, so that on the return of peace we should be in a condition to do without her goods, and, in fact, might have become a formidable competitor to her in the markets of the world.

There is, however, still a consideration of greater weight than all these put together.—We have hostages on this continent to hold her to terms of peace. She could not, at this time, hope to defend Canada against a well directed attack by us. If she had no territory on this continent, she would be vastly stronger as against us, and much more likely to go to war than she now is. It may be said, however, that if this be so, why should she not make up her mind to lose Canada and her other possessions? But she could not afford to lose them in war without great loss of *prestige*, and the probable loss of Australia, India, and other colonies. She would then be reduced to the condition of Carthage after the second Punic war. She might still be wealthy, polished, and capable of making a formidable resistance at home; but she would no longer be dreaded abroad. The power of Great Britain consists mainly in her commerce, her naval supremacy, her wealth, her *prestige*, and her diplomacy. The loss of her colonies would materially impair all these sources of her great power. Look to her recent history, and it will be obvious that her strength is not mainly owing to the military force she can bring into the field. For the last century she has not been able to fight with her own means any of the great Powers on the continent of Europe. In fact, I do not remember that during this time she has ever landed her troops on a hostile territory, but only on the dominion of her allies. She plumes herself on beating Napoleon at Waterloo; but it was after his strength had been exhausted in the campaigns of Italy, Egypt, and Spain, and on the Rhine and the Danube. It was after he had lost half a million of his best men under the snows of Russia, and the remnant of his armies had been trampled under foot by the forces of all Europe in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814; it was then that his exhausted energies yielded to Wellington, assailed as he was at the same time by a fresh Prussian army in his flank and rear.

So well does England know her own strength that she used formerly to fight France with the help of Russia, and latterly Russia with the aid of France. When, therefore, in her continental difficulties, she cannot obtain a powerful ally, she waives the occasion, and consults her interest. I use the word *interest* in its largest sense, for she knows that the preservation of her honor is of the highest interest to her. The is as sagacious in avoiding a collision with a powerful enemy, as she is haughty and domineering towards a weak one. She knows, too, how much may be accomplished by constant pressure upon us, and by constant complaint of us. She strenuously opposed the annexation of Texas, though with no more justification or excuse on her part than we should have had to complain of the union between England and Scotland.

Notwithstanding the Clayton Bulwer treaty, she, in violation of its whole spirit, as the records of our State Department show, attempted in 1852 to force Guatemala to allow a Belgian colony to settle in her territory.

When there was a proposition made for the acquisition of the Sandwich Islands, she, with no claim over them, strenuously resisted it.

When we were attempting to procure a site for a coal depot in St. Domingo, she made active and successful opposition.

Even at the time we were negotiating a treaty in relation to the guano trade with Ecuador, she succeeded in getting up such opposition as defeated the project. Why, when Commodore Perry was looking at some little uninhabited islands in the Pacific, he was called to account, to know what his intentions were. In fact, in all matters she seems to keep up a sort of surveillance over us. As a general proposition, I think it may be asserted that Great Britain makes it a point to assert dominion over all territory on the globe which is not in possession of somebody capable of defending it. She in an especial manner takes it upon herself to oversee us, and prevent our growing too fast.—But while she has been acting thus, our conduct to her has, except when she has directly thrown herself in contact with our interests, been forbearing in the extreme. Our Government makes no objection to her constant acquisitions in various quarters of the world. Without any complaint here, she may go and take possession of all Asia, if Russia does not prevent her. She may extend her dominions from the Cape of Good Hope over all Africa, if France permits. She already holds Australia—the fifth great section of the world.—Nor are we disposed to interfere with her immense possessions in the northern parts of this continent. But as to that remaining parcel of territory which lies between us and the Isthmus of Panama, she ought to see that the United States has claims to its control. If she persists in her present course, then let the collision come, with all its consequences. Every one must see that our former subserviency has neither won her respect, nor obtained her forbearance.

In the expressions of these opinions, sir, I am actuatad by no feeling of hostility to Great Britain. My course here, as a member, might be referred to, to show this. I have advocated the greatest freedom of trade between the two countries, believing that both would be benefited thereby. The Canadian reciprocity act was much more beneficial to her than to us, it in fact giving to her possessions most of the advantages of being in our Union, without the burdens it imposes.—This measure was grossly partial and unjust to other sections in its principles; and yet, after imposing it through one Congress, because it was beneficial to certain portions of our people, and because it was a step in the direction of free trade, I gave it my support when it became a law. I might point to the late matter of the ship Resolute, and some other things, to prove that I entertain no prejudice against her.

The courage, manliness, and other high qualities of the English people, are eminently worthy of admiration. While taking exception to the course of their Government in some respects, I must commend one of its traits to our own for imitation. It protects its subjects in all parts of the world. Our Government does often the reverse with regard to its citzens. Hence, when in foreign countries, I understand that Americans, where it is practicable to do so, represent themselves as being Englishmen, and thus secure respect and protection. Many instances might be referred to to show this. I read, as a sample, an extract from a letter written by an American lady in Nicaragua:

"The American Minister was called home at the worst time, for this war is not against General Walker alone, but on all Americans. Poor Mr. Callaghan was whipped to death when he fell into the hands of the enemy, although he was no officer; and every American they can catch is destined to the same fate. English people are not treated so, for England will not put up with it; but our Government is the meanest in the world in that way."

This probably does some injustice to our Government. Our Secretary of State has, perhaps, done all in his power with our limited Navy. You told me, Mr. Chairman, that when you represented our country as Commissioner to China, American interests suffered seriously for the want of a few ships. The conduct of Captain Ingraham in a noted instance is the exception, and it shines like a bright light on a dark ground. As to how the British carry it, their late attack on Canton shows. There they assailed and captured a city of more than a million of inhabitants, with far less provocation than we had in the matter of Greytown. As to the Greytown business, the chief, if not the only objection I see, arises from the feebleness of those assailed. It did look a little like shooting rats, instead of letting terriers attend to them. Probably it was unavoidable, however. So many greater wrongs, if this was a wrong, occur in British history, that one is amused by seeing their affected horrors at the sight of our barbarity.

I should not be surprised if she were to hold on to Canton, and ultimately take possession of China. She will then civilize it as she formerly did Ireland, and is just now civilizing India. She will manage to get some wealth for her officials, and some products for her commerce, out of the four or five hundred millions of people there. As the population is crowded now to the extent of producing frequent famines, if half of them die under the pressure of her foot, why, those left will have more room, and humanity will be promoted thereby, and civilization and Christianity propagated.

I hold, then, Mr. Chairman, that while a decided, firm policy on our part to maintain what we have a right to claim, will not endanger our peaceful relations, yet it is our duty to make the stand in any event. Let Great Britain accord to us what we concede to her—let her recognize our equality with her, and there will be a permanent, stable friendship between the two countries that must prove highly advantageous to both.—The acquisition, by the United States, at some future day, of the countries of which I have been speaking, by increasing vastly the supply of tropical productions for the use of the world, must prove highly advantageous to all civilized nations. In a pecuniary and commercial point of view, Great Britain would receive benefits little, if any, short of ours.—The two countries possess more than two thirds of the shipping of the world, and this preponderance is likely to be increased rather than diminished. The sixty millions who now speak the Anglo-Saxon tongue, if united, by reason of their intelligence, energy, wealth, maritime ascendency, and territorial possessions, may guide the destinies of civilization. The fault will be England's if we have a collision. This is more likely to be prevented by firmness and frankness on our part, than by an opposite policy.

If I have not spoken, sir, of the interference with our domestic affairs by a portion of her subjects and press, it is not because I regard that as affording less ground of complaint than the points already referred to. This branch of the discussion would involve us to some extent in the consideration of those sectional issues with which I think the country is already wearied. I have rather sought, therefore, to present these considerations in such a manner as to invite the examination of all who have true American minds, and are willing to look at them as national questions should be examined.

THE VIRGINIA VOLCANO.—It is said that the statement in reference to a volcano having recently made its appearance in Pendleton county, Va., on the great Back home Mountain, is true. The Cumberland Telegraph says:

It is at a point on the mountain directly between the heads of the day fork of Cheat and the south branch of the Potomac river, at a place known by the name of the "Sinks," so called from the depressed condition of the mountain at that point. These "Sinks" are funnel shaped, and each one embraces as much as an acre of ground. On the 1st day of January the reports caused by the bursting forth of subterranean fire were heard for a distance of twenty or thirty miles. Vast columns of flame and smoke issued from the orifice, and red hot stones were thrown up in the air several hundred feet above the mouth of the crater. Our informant adds that the people in the vicinity are becoming alarmed at the pertinacity with which the flames are kept up and the red hot masses of rocks thrown out. A heavy, rumbling noise, like distant thunder, is continually reverberating through the deep caverns of the mountain, which at times seems to tremble from summit to base.

Dr. Durbin, the great Methodist orator, once attempted to preach from the text, "Remember Lot's Wife," and made a failure.—Afterwards remarking to Dr. Bond that he did not know the reason of his failure, the venerable doctor replied that "he had better thereafter let other people's wives alone."

The Great Fire in Mobile.

The Mobile Register of Tuesday contains the following account of the destructive fire that occurred in that city on the previous day:

Since the fire trial year, 1839, no such destruction has befallen our city as began yesterday evening, shortly after three o'clock.—It commenced in Montgomery warehouse, on the corner of Commerce and Adams streets, and as the wind blew heavily from the North, it rapidly communicated with the Printers' and thence Hunt's warehouses, which occupy the entire square, bounded by Congress, Water, Adams and Commerce streets.

All these were filled with cotton containing, by the best estimates we can procure, about thirteen thousand bales, of which some five hundred only could be rescued, leaving as a prey to the flames twelve thousand five hundred bales. From even the best informed it was impossible to gather the amount of loss involved, nor on whom it fell, accurately.—But the loss cannot be far short of a million dollars. Such was the calculation of many practical men last night. Yet, estimating it at $850,000, in the gross, we have it from a calm and experienced calculator that of the amount lost $250,000 are insured in Mobile. That of the residue, thirty per cent. or $180,000 are insured abroad; and the balance, or $420,000, will fall on the planters as uninsured. So vast a devastation has thrown the whole city into consternation.

The hills of solid living fire that covered the vast space formed a picture sublimely fearful. Of the cause various conjectures were floating through the crowds assembled at the spot. Some attribute it to spontaneous combustion. Others to sparks driven obliquely across the street from the Pile Driver in the Rising Press and Ice House on the nearly opposite block. But it was impossible to determine this fact with any certainty; but sure it is that such was the rapidity of the conflagration, urged onward by the stormy north wind, that no power of man could stay its progress. The slender walls of demarcation between the warehouses were but as paper barricades, and the vast mass of solid fire, that hilled, like a pictured pandemonium the entire square, without a seeming separation, was a magnificent but fearful sight.

The three warehouses, we understand, appertained to the Printers' Press and rented by Messrs. Magee and Cluis; but so vast a loss will shade the circles of a thousand homes.

SCOUNDRELISM.—A case of unadulterated character is mentioned in our advertising columns, and occurred in Macon last week.

The *hero*, one George A. Smith, succeeded in gaining the confidence and affection of a respectable woman in Macon county; married her, and brought her here, as he alleged, *en route* for Missouri, his place of residence.—Here, while stopping at the Lanier House, he obtained possession of all her money, and persuaded her, after much difficulty, to sell her servant, a little girl, to save travelling expenses, and then, pocketing the proceeds, went out on pretence of business, and has not been heard of since. The fact is, this marrying strangers is not a safe practice, and most young ladies who think they know the man they wed, are apt to find themselves afterwards, to have been more or less mistaken.—*Macon Telegraph.*

THE MURDERER'S MIRROR.—Dr. Doremus, who resides at the corner of Fourth avenue and Nineteenth street, will make examination of the retina of Dr. Burdell's eyes by a powerful instrument to day, to see if the last object which the deceased saw is still imprinted upon the visual organ, and if so, whether it be the murderer or murderers. This is a fearful and sure mode of detection, for which we are indebted to the progress of science. If Dr. Doremus finds the daguerreotype THERE of the party to whom all suspicion points, the evidence will be indubitable, and the wretch should be hung, (if any murderer should) without judge or jury.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

☞ A disease of the throat has been prevailing in Fishkill, N. Y., and vicinity, for some months past, particularly among children, which seems to baffle medical skill. It is of the nature of putrid sore throat, and the patient often sinks from apparently mere exhaustion, though in most cases mortification sets in very soon, and the subject becomes exceedingly offensive. The patient endures very little suffering, and does not appear conscious of any serious affection of the parts diseased, but there is a general prostration and loss of appetite, with loathing and rejection of nourishment, if swallowed. It is regarded by the faculty as something entirely new, while it has some of the characteristics of scarlet fever, without the strong febrile symptoms.

MARRYING FAMILY.—A mother and four daughters, all of whom reside in Northampton, have collectively, approached the altar of Hymen seventeen times! The mother had four husbands, one of her daughters four, and the others three each.

It has been truthfully said by a satirist, that if some men could come out of their graves and read the inscriptions on their tomb stones, they would think they had got into the wrong graves!

THE PATRIACH NOAH.—The Bishop of Moray, England, has advanced the somewhat novel opinion that the Patriarch Noah was the founder of the Chinese empire.

The highest salary of a Governor of any State of the Union is paid in California—ten thousand dollars; and the lowest is in Vermont—seven hundred and fifty dollars.

☞ It is estimated that there are 760,000 pianoes in use in our country at the present time.

A BRAVE MAN.—One who isn't afraid to wear old clothes until he is able to pay for new.

How much easier it is to preach than to practice. The day after Mr. Gloss discharged his clerk for stealing, he sold a hogshead of colored alcohol for French Brandy. Mr. Gloss is down on all immorality.

FOOL-HARDINESS.—A man named Forney, living near Miltonsburg, Ohio, on the 15th ult., bet a dollar that he could walk home, distance of 5 miles, barefooted. He won his bet and lost both his feet; which were so badly frozen as to require amputation.

THE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, Feb. 26, 1857.

Mr. Clingman is the only member of Congress from this State who voted with the Black Republicans, for the bill to authorize the people of the territory of Minnesota to form a constitution and State government, preparatory to their admission into the Union as a State. The other members from this State either voted against the bill or did not vote at all.

Mr. Clingman, it will be recollected, made the motion, by the operation of which Banks, the Black Republican, was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Somehow or other this most ultra of Southern Rights extremists, seems to play into the hands of the Black Republicans very successfully.—*Wilmington Daily Herald.*

The above is a specimen of Know Nothing ingenuousness, fairness, and candor. We would like to know *when* the "American" press of this State became so excessively "Southern Rights," in its ideas? We remember when, four short years ago, the battle field was the Southern latitude of Kansas, and not amid the impracticable snows of Minnesota, and Messrs. Puryear, Paine & Co. voted against the Kansas-Nebraska bill, it was then "all right!" Where slept, *then*, the thunders of the "Herald" and its coadjutors?

But we do not write to defend Mr. Clingman against such aspersions. We understand all this. We are aware that the Herald only considers this vote wrong, because Mr. Clingman gave it. Nor do we seek to controvert the opinion of the Editor on this grave public question. It is evident that he has no opinion on the subject, except opposition to a shining mark of Southern Rights Democracy, and that some political capital may possibly be made out of what he considers a plausible opportunity.

But with regard to the course of those Southern Congressmen, who voted against the Minnesota bill, we wish to offer a few dispassionate remarks. These gentlemen were wrong. We doubt not they acted from a motive we all approve—opposition to the anti slavery fanaticism and to the further increase of its strength in Congress. But in this injudicious manner of attempting to carry out their views, we think they have committed a very serious blunder, and set a most mischievous precedent.

What is the great vital principle, on which the equality of the South, and the very life of our institutions, under the Union, depends—the principle which we of the South have been preaching, watching, praying, writing, *fighting* for? Is it that Congress should legislate slavery into the Territories? The most "ultra Southern Rights extremist" does not claim that. Is it that no new State shall be admitted, unless with such domestic institutions as a vote of Congress shall decide to be proper? Any thing else. We would always lose by that. It is—the doctrine of "*Congressional non-intervention*": that any *and every* new State shall be admitted into the Union, with or without slavery, as her people may choose.

In voting against the Minnesota bill, Southern members threw overboard this principle. With what grace, then, can they, hereafter, denounce Northern men, perhaps a Black Republican majority, for voting against the admission of a new slave State, when they themselves have set the example of repudiating this Southern, national, constitutional doctrine?

But, further,—the true view, of the political horizon of our country, is this. All the political nationality now existing in this Union, which can be depended on, is the result of a combination of Southern men with the national Democracy of the North. This organization has proved itself strong enough to pass the Kansas bill and to maintain it, to stop the encroachments of fanaticism and to preserve the Union. Its strength is not a chimera, but a fixed fact—a basis on which we can rely. It has now a majority in both houses of the present Congress, and a still larger one in the next.

This organization is the representative of nationality. What is it that has enabled it to maintain and strengthen itself, in all sections of the Union? It is that great PRINCIPLE, which appeals to the affection and respect of our whole people, for all know that it is based on justice and the constitution—which gives shrieking abolitionism the lie in its throat—which underlies even the perverted conscience of the fanatic, and, with its still small voice, whispers in his heart of hearts, truths that he would fain not believe—that principle, unfortunately lost sight, by so many Southern members, on this vote,—of "Congressional non-intervention," and "no new State shall be refused admittance, because she has or has not slavery in her constitution."

It is this that has enabled Northern conservative men to stand by the South, and the Union. Let the policy indicated by Southern men, on this vote, be established as the fixed policy of the South, and we sacrifice our Northern allies at a blow. They *cannot* stand up before a Northern constituency, and advocate the admission of new slave States, when we have set the example of exclusion on sectional grounds. We repeat, we do not impugn the motives of these gentlemen, but we must believe they made a great mistake.

Mr. Clingman has, in this instance, acted with that fearlessness, that clear headed sagacity, and that originality and independence of thought, which so eminently characterise him. In the face of the temptation to gratify sectional prejudice, in the face of the misconstruction which he knew would be put on his act, and held up before the people, by plotting demagogues and unscrupulous presses, he has had the sagacity to know, and the courage to do, the right. For his vindication, he looks to the people of his District. No one appreciates more deeply than he, that he represents a reasonable, an intelligent and high minded constituency. To their justice, he is always ready to submit his conduct, and it is a resource that has never yet failed him.

THE BURDELL MURDER CASE IN NEW YORK.—The papers of New York city contain long details of the examination of witnesses in this murder case. The latest item of news in connection with the matter is, that at a late hour on Monday night last there was a rumor afloat that Mrs. Cunningham had made a confession, stating that Mr. Eckel held Dr. Burdell while she stabbed him.

The New York Times says: This rumor has this authority: Mr. Stetson reported it at the Astor House, and officers Metcalf and Girard, at one o'clock, believed the rumor to be authentic, it having come from a man who said he was one of the coroner's jury.

☞The South Carolina Railroad Company recently offered to pay an annuity of $6,000, to the city of Augusta, Geo., for the privilege of connecting the tracks of the Georgia and South Carolina rail roads. A large majority of the citizens of Augusta in their petition to Council on the subject expressed a willingness to accept that sum annually as a consideration for advantages conferred by the city to the railroad companies. The Council however, have determined that the privilege is worth ten thousand dollars per annum, and the negotiation is therefore suspended.

SLAVE STATE OUT OF CALIFORNIA.—The San Francisco Herald, urging the Democracy of that State to a careful selection of Senators sound upon the Kansas Nebraska platform says:

"We have no hesitation in asserting the probability that before the lapse of six years, the Senate of the United States will be called upon for the practical assertion of the principle of that law, by the admission of a slave State on the Pacific coast North of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes. Will the Senators from California be prepared to advocate, with zeal and energy, the right of the people of such a State to decide upon their own institutions without reference to geographical lines?"

☞The Girard House in Philadelphia was destroyed by fire on the 28th ult. The loss of property was very great.

INTEREST IN INDIANA.—The bill raising the legal rate of interest from six to ten per cent. per annum, has passed the Lower House, and now awaits the action of the Senate.

JAMES ROBINSON, THE CIRCUS RIDER.—The N. O. *Delta*, says the agent of a Northern circus company has offered this celebrated equestrian $250 a week for three years and to pay all his expenses, in a European tour. This is turning agility to a good account.

THE LARGEST WOMAN IN THE WORLD.—Madame Oceana, the largest limbed woman in the world, is in the museum at New Orleans. She weighs 515 pounds, is 9 feet two inches in circumference, measures 29 inches around her arm and 38 around the calf of her leg, and wears No. 13 shoes. She hails from Kentucky.

FRIGHTFUL STATE OF AFFAIRS.—A report has recently been submitted to the board of education in New York city, which estimates, on satisfactory grounds, that there are between thirty and forty thousand children in that city, between the ages of five and sixteen, who are growing up in ignorance and vagabondism, and fitting themselves to be the future marauders upon society.

☞Prince Alfred, second son of Queen Victoria, has gone to the continent on an educational tour. He is "attended by Lieutenant General Sir Frederick Stovin." One of our practical Democratic editors desires to know how Lieutenant General Scott would look attending upon the wants of a school boy twelve years old!

A STATE SUPPORTED BY A RAILROAD.—The Governor of Illinois, in his recent message, expressed the belief that the revenue of the Illinois Central Railroad will soon pay the whole expenses of the State government.

"In Funds."

The plethoric condition of our National Treasury is exciting the wonder and admiration of our neighbors over the water. The Paris *Constitutionel*, in an article on the subject, says:

"The United States have a superiority over England in the state of their finances.—The American treasury is full to the brim, and government hesitates on the choice of the means which should be employed to bleed this too plethoric treasury. The evil was already great last year, but it has become worse, and the government at Washington is literally embarrassed by its wealth. At this moment the representatives of the country are occupied in modifying the custom tariffs, with the view of diminishing the principal source of this excess of revenue, which is a real trouble to the country. But the chamber is placed between two dangers. If it maintains the actual duties, it exposes the treasury to the danger of swelling beyond all limits, and entails serious difficulties on government. If it diminishes these duties, it withdraws from the national industry the protection which permits it to expand, to become vigorous, and capable of struggling with success against the most experienced nations of Europe.

We do not know what measures will be taken to relieve the treasury. In truth, it is a far more tolerable position than that of other States, whose principal anxiety is how to fill their treasury vaults; but we can, moreover, assert with certitude that in spite of a certain element of discord, the position of the United States has never been more brilliant than at the present period."

LIFE IN NEW YORK.—A New York correspondent of the Boston Transcript writes:

"The *lasso* is now added to the other savage paraphernalia of Gotham. You are liable, any time of night, in the streets, to have a noose thrown over your neck, and when brought up half strangled to the pavement, your pockets are leisurely rifled. The instances accumulate. Last week a young gentleman well known here in society, was thus attacked in Broadway, and, making a brave resistance, he received a blow which broke his jaw, and was finally picked up nearly insensible by a hackman. The rascals grow bold apace. A lady walking in Madison square, at the hour of noon, had her costly muff and tippit seized on her person and borne away by a couple of marauders, who ran down a by-street with their prize."

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.—A writer in a New York paper has been amusing himself lately with analysing the imports into that city for each week, to show for what the people spend the most money. Of these imports for the last week he gives the following result: The value of the prominent articles ran thus—Jewelry $4,576; brandy $26,500; gin $313; porter $900; beer $1,089; ale $2,000; patent leather $3,560; furs $13,000; cigars $44,495! From this, one can see that amid all the extravagances and dissipations, about which so much is said, the cigars bear away the palm with a vast margin.

HIGH PRICES.—The Charleston Courier mentions the sale in that city of the Edisto plantation of the Hon. Wm. Seabrook, 340 acres sea island cotton land at $107 per acre; of 300 acres of Santee rice lands for $33,000, $110 per acre; and a gang of 56 negroes, in families, at an average of $650.

U. S. MILITIA.—A communication from the War Department to Congress states the whole militia force of the United States at 2,716,094.

The number is by no means accurately stated as returns from many of the States have not been made for years past. North Carolina, at its last return, in 1845, was put down at 79,448.

☞The number of Patent claims issued from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending January 27, 1857, was sixty-four, including one re-issue and three designs for stoves.

WOMEN VOTING.—Kentucky is the most gallant and chivalric of States. There alone in this country, or the world, is the right of suffrage expressly guarantied to woman.—By the Revised Statute, any woman having a child, between the age of six and eighteen years, may vote for school trustee. The right was exercised a year ago by several widows in the Northern part of the State.

WHOLESALE DIVORCES.—There were 110 divorce suits instituted in San Francisco during the year 1856. In 39 of the cases decrees of divorce have already been granted. In 1855 there were 72 divorce suits commenced in San Francisco, and it is presumed that decrees dissolving marriages have been rendered in all of them.

☞The Baptists of this country propose a mission to Japan. J. Goble, who visited the country with Com. Perry, brought home a native Japanese, with whom he has been studying at Madison University, to fit him to preach the gospel at Japan.

WHY IS IT?—More property is destroyed by fire every year in the United States than in all the rest of the world.

SILVER.—A mass of pure silver weighing 65 lbs. has been taken from the Minnesota mine!

HEAVY ROBBERY.—Hon. A. J. Donnelson, who was candidate for the Vice Presidency, was robbed on the 5th instant, on the steamboat Daniel Boone, from Nashville, of a draft on New Orleans of four thousand dollars, and a gold watch.

A GOOD ONE.—A Raleigh correspondent of the Fayetteville Observer tells a joke that occurred in the Senate, which shows that legislators can sometimes be forced from their gravity. He says:

Quite an amusing scene occurred in the Senate this week; on a bill to emancipate a slave who it seems is almost perfectly white. Some friend or advocate of the measure, just as the bill was about to be called up, requested Mr. Page, the door-keeper to go out and find the petitioner and stand him at the door of the Senate so that the Senators might see how white he was. Page made a mistake in the man, and brought in a gentleman who it seems is a candidate for Superintendent of Common Schools, against the present worthy incumbent. Thinking that the election was about to come on, and that his looks might help him out, he took his stand in full view of the Senate, looking "as sweet as the last whisper of a spring morning," until the speaker called upon the Senate to look at him: "he's as white as any of you." Some one discovered the mistake—a roar of laughter followed—the candidate for superintendent turned off in a rage and wanted to know who in the devil disputed it?"

A scene equally as ludicrous as the above, occurred some years ago in the House of Commons of the North Carolina Legislature. Some women (to be strictly Bentonian) of rather Cyprian habits, were mixing too freely socially, with others of unblemished reputations, in the gallery. The strange admixture of pitch and purity soon caught the practiced eye of the Speaker, who instantly ordered an Irish door keeper to separate the goats from the sheep. The Irishman started immediately on his mission, but the House was soon convulsed with laughter by the troubled phiz of Pat at the door, and the following announcement in a loud rich brogue:—"Mr. Speaker I have indivered to the bist of my ability to ixecute your order, but the Divil tear my jacket, if I can tell the ladies from the dacent women." Pat was excused from reporting further progress in the premises.

SINGULAR PUNISHMENT.—In the middle ages, in France, a person convicted of being a calumniator, was condemned to place himself on all fours, and bark like a dog for a quarter of an hour.—If this custom were adopted at the present day, there would be some bow-wowing.

☞There are some smart arithmeticians in California. The Maysville Herald of that "ilk" gives an account of one Jim Polter, who after engaging board for a week at a hotel brought the landlord in his debt by the following specimen of tall figuring:

Jim Polter to Landlord—Detter	
two days board	$2 62 1-2
Landlord to Jim Polter—Detter	
4 dais lost time	$5 20

"Thar she is!" said Jim, as he passed the slip of paper across the counter. "Cordin to your way of keepin' books, a fellow ain't 'lowed nothin' for lost time." The landlord said nothing, but gazed with astonishment. "You see" continued Jim, anxious to establish the correctness of his bill, "I tuck board by the week, you know." "Yes," muttered the half choked landlord. "And the bargain was that you was to credit me for lost time at the usual rate, you know." 'Yes,' 'I boarded with you two days, you know.' 'Yes.'—'I didn't board with you four days, you see.' 'Yes.' 'And you owe me for that." The landlord took a long breath, brushed the perspiration from his face, and casting his eyes vacantly about the ceiling, slowly ejaculated, "Oh, yes." "Now I ain't going to be hard on you," said Jim; "you feed very well—and as I am going up country to-morrow, we'll spend that little balance for champaigne to night. But I'll tell you one thing, landlord," he added, after a pause, "you would make money if you would hire a clerk!"

"Jim Polter" should get up a new arithmetic for the benefit of such benighted travellers as are short of funds. "Polter's Back Action Arithmetic" would be a good name for it, and it would beyond question, prove "a real blessing to suckers."

THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION.—The will of the late Hon. John M. Clayton, of Delaware, has been published. The first clause of it is as follows:

"First—I leave to my friends and relatives, as well as to all others who may think my opinion of any value, this testimonial, that the religion taught in the New Testament is the best that has been offered for our adoption, both for this world and for that which is to come, and that Jesus Christ was the true Messiah, and will remain forever the Redeemer and Saviour of fallen man. Let my humble testimony stand in favor of the christian religion—I am deeply, thoroughly convinced of its truth."

BIBLE BONES.—An old man once said: "For a long period I puzzled myself about the difficulties of the Scripture, till at last I came to the resolution that reading the Bible was like eating fish. When I find a difficulty, I lay it aside and call it a bone. Why should I choke on the bone, when there is so much nutritious meat for me? Some day, perhaps, I may find that even the bone may afford me nourishment." Would that there were less of picking of bones, and more of feasting on the substantial food with which infinite love has spread the spiritual board!

☞The following, though old, will be interesting to those who are fond of sausages:

A lady having purchased some sausages of a couple of boys, overheard them talking about the money.

'Give me half of it,' says one.

'I won't,' said the other.

'Now that ain't fair, you know 'taint, Jo, for half the puppy was mine.'

MURDER.—At a recent constable's election last week, in Alamance, John Shaw murdered his son-in-law, William Gibson. Shaw was intoxicated. The whisky peddlers were about; a family is ruined.

SUICIDE.—A young man in Orange county, named Willis S. Jones, committed suicide last week. The cause is supposed to have been some recent pecuniary losses.

Death of Dr. Kane--Ice.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.

Advices have been received by Judge Kane, at Philadelphia, which induce the belief that his son, Elisha Kent Kane, M. D., the distinguised explorer, has died at Havana, whither he had gone for the restoration of his health.

The ice in the Susquehanna yielded slightly yesterday, but the steamer Maryland, with 200 passengers, is again blocked up midway in the stream this day.

The Dallas-Clarendon Treaty---Land Warrant Forgeries.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.

In the Executive session of the Senate yesterday the committee on foreign relations reported back the Dallas-Clarendon treaty, with amendments intended to obviate the objections heretofore urged against it. A debate upon it ensued, occuping more than three hours.

There have been about twenty convictions during the past year for land warrant forgeries, the last three of which occurred in Maine, and were yesterday reported to the commissioner of pensions by telegraph.

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

Arrival of Steamer Tennessee.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 20.

The steamer Tennessee, with San Juan dates to the 10th inst., has arrived.

Cols. Titus and Lockridge went up the river and attacked and defeated 300 Costa Ricans, at Cody's Point. The steamer getting out of order, was sent back to Punta Arenas, repaired, and again went up. The enemy's loss in battle believed to be large; American's trifling.

Dates from Walker to the 3d, per Orizaba, via Panama, state that the enemy, under Covas, appeared in the neighborhood of Rivas on the 28th. Gen. Henningsen, with a force of 400 men, attacked 1,500 of the enemy, driving them from their position, and then returned to Rivas.

Walker's whole force is now 1,300; 1,100 fit for duty—all in excellent health and spirits, with provisions and amunitions for three months.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.

The Senate has passed the bill confirming the titles to the States to swamp lands, has passed the bill introduced to secure an equal distribution of the public lands to the States and to increase the pay of the army officers.

In the House, the bill to repeal the laws of Kansas, ordering a new election of the Legislature, has been passed by 20 majority. The submarine telegraph bill has been recommitted to the Committee of Ways and Means for amendment.

A couple of lawyers of Lunenburg, Va., Messrs. Steedwell and Lee, fought a duel near Washington city last week. The rent in their honor was healed, without causing a rent in their bodies.

The consumers of sugar paid $2,780,000 duties last year.

The circumference of the cables for the Ocean Telegraph is exactly equal to that of a half dime.

"Father, wasn't Alexander a hero?"

"Yes, my boy."

"Well, then, father, wasn't Mrs. Alexander a shero?"

New York has furnished Wisconsin with 200,000 of its inhabitants.

The receipts of the Patent Office last year were $165,000.

The United States naval force consists of 76 vessels, containing 2,243 heavy guns.

AUCTION SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at AUCTION, on Saturday the 28th of March, on a credit of six months, all of his

Carriage and Buggy Materials

on hand; a quantity of Painting materials and Tools, among which thers are two first rate paint mills, one marble slab and muller, a quantity of Wood Tools and good dry Carriage Lumber.

—*ALSO*—

the wood work of several Buggies and Waggons, and wheels of all kinds.

One good work Horse and one first rate

MILCH COW; two childrens' Wagons; household and kitchen furniture; among which is a

First Rate Cooking Stove,

with all the fixtures complete.

One good double-seat two horse Buggy, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

ALSO,

On the 7th day of April next, (being the Tuesday of April Court,) I will offer at public sale the

HOUSE AND LOT

where I now reside. The lot contains about one acre and a half. There is on it a good dwelling house; a large and well arranged carriage shop, all necessary out-buildings, and a spring of most excellent water. Any person wishing to carry on any mechanical business, will find this property a convenient and desirable location, and all such are requested to call and examine the premises.

Any of the above property will be sold privately, previous to day of sale, if desired.

JAMES SMITH.

Asheville, Feb. 26, 1857. td

State of North Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

In Equity—Fall Term, 1856.

Sarah Lynch *VS.* Lewis J. Lynch, et al.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that the Defendant, Lewis J. Lynch, is not an inhabitant of this State, and resides beyond the jurisdiction of this Court—It is ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks, notifying him to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Buncombe at the Court House in Asheville on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's Bill, or the same will be taken, pro confesso as to him, and heard exparte.

Witness, I. B. Sawyer, Clerk & Master in Equity for Buncombe county, at office in Asheville, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1856. Issued 15th February, 1857.

I. B. SAWYER, *C. M. E.*

Feb. 26. w6

NOTICE.

HAVING disposed of my entire stock of Goods to B. H. Merrimon & Sons, it becomes necessary that my business should be closed up immediately. All persons, therefore, indebted to me, are respectfully requested to call at my late stand and make settlement. This notice is intended for all, and it is hoped that it will be slighted by none, as the business must be wound up.

I would recommend the new Firm to the patronage of my friends, and late customers, believing they will be found clever and accommodating gentlemen and liberal dealers.

HUGH JOHNSTON.

Asheville, Feb. 19, 1857.

FOR RENT.

THE subscriber proposes to rent his place, known as Holly Grove, Madison county, N. C., for three or five years. There is a good dwelling house, negro houses, and all necessary out buildings.—There are about 130 acres of cleared land on the place—a portion of it meadow land. This place is known to be one of the best public stands on the Turnpike Road. It is situated five miles below the Warm Springs.

Any one wishing to rent, will please call on the subscriber, or on Mr. R. M. Jones, of Asheville.

P. H. NEILSON.

Holly Grove, Feb. 19, 1857.

FALSE REPORT.

A report has been thrown into circulation, in some parts of the county "*that I had quit the practice of medicine.*" I never expect to "quit," so long as I have any calls, and physical ability to discharge the duties connected with the practice. I am too fond of the practice to think of "quitting," and will attend to every call (in my power) by day or night, hot or cold, wet or dry. I am not to be "run off the track" by false reports. Office at Eagle Hotel.

J. D. BOYD.

Asheville, Feb. 19, 1857.

Personal Explanation.

DETERMINED to accept no office under the new Administration, I wish it distinctly understood that persons wanting anything in the line of drugs, medicines, paints, oils, dye stuffs, perfumery, books, stationary, or confectionaries, can always find what they want at the Brick corner, opposite the court-house; where they will always find, their's to serve,

ASTON.

FINAL NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of SMITH & McDOWELL, will find their Notes and Accounts in the hands of *Col. J. M. ISRAEL.*—His room is in the North Wing of the Court House. He has also all the debts due the estate of the late James M. Smith. All persons indebted to either are most respectfully requested to call on Col. Israel or myself and settle up. I do not wish to put any one to cost, but the business must be closed up, and this is the final notice.

TO my old friends and customers, I would say that I have associated myself with the Messrs. Summey in the

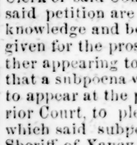
MERCANTILE BUSINESS,

at their old stand opposite the Eagle Hotel, where I will be pleased to see them, and to furnish them what Goods they may want to purchase at as low a price as any house in town can afford. Allow me to tender to you my thanks for your liberal patronage, and to express the hope that I may have the pleasure of seeing you again at Summey, McDowell & Co.'s.

W. W. McDOWELL.

January 29, 1857.

TO RENT.



THE subscriber offers for rent the HOUSE AND LOT situated on main street west end of Asheville, for many years occupied by the late Israel Baird. The House contains 13 rooms, and all necessary out-buildings, and is well adapted for a boarding house or private residence. Further information can be had by addressing the subscriber at this place, or calling on the Editor of the Asheville News.

D. REYNOLDS.

Asheville, Feb. 5, 1857.

NEW COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having associated themselves under the name and style of

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

for the purpose of transacting the mercantile business in this place, would respectfully call the attention of their old friends and customers to the fact, and offer their services to them in supplying them with the comforts and luxuries of life, on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in these regions.

They will be found at the old stand,

Opposite Eagle Hotel,

with a good stock and attentive clerks, all ready and willing to accommodate with such articles as they may need.

A. T. SUMMEY,
W. W. McDOWELL,
D. F. SUMMEY.

Jan. 1, 1857.

State of North Carolina,

HAYWOOD COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1856.

Isaac Collens *VS.* Sarah P. Collins.

Petition for Divorce.

The Petitioner in this case having exhibited his petition at the last term of this Court, together with an affidavit taken before John L. Smith, Clerk of said Court, that the facts contained in said petition are true, to the best of affiant's knowledge and belief, and bond for security been given for the prosecution of said suit, and it further appearing to the satisfaction of said Court that a subpoena was duly issued to said defendant to appear at the present term of our said Superior Court, to plead to or answer said petition, which said subpoena has been returned by the Sheriff of Yancy county that the defendant is not to be found, and that a copy of the petition was left at the place of her last abode in said county of Yancy, ten days before the day of the return; and publication having been publicly made at the Court House door for the defendant to appear and answer as commanded by the subpoena. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for six weeks, notifying the defendant, Sarah P. Collens to appear at the next term of this honorable Court, to be held on the 4th Monday of March next, at the Court House in Waynesville, then and there to plead or answer the Petition of the Petitioner, or the same will be heard and determined exparte.

Witness, John L. Smith, Clerk of our said Court at office the 4th Monday in September, 1856.—Issued the 20th day of December, 1856.

J. L. SMITH, *Clerk.*

January 15, 1857. Printer's fee $6.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to announce to his customers and the public generally that he has removed his

BOOK AND DRUG STORE

to the Brick corner, immediately opposite the Court House, where, in future, he will be pleased to see and serve all who desire anything in his line. Remember the corner, and call and see me whether you buy or not.

E. J. ASTON.

Asheville, Feb. 5, 1857.

WARRANTS,

NEATLY PRINTED,

For sale at this Office.

[From the New York Daily News.]

THE GRAVE:---A CHAUNT.

I stood beside my darling's grave,
One breezy morn in gladsome Spring;
The trees were budding forth their leaves,
And birds were on the wing.

All nature was astir with joy,
While I, a dark and cheerless thing,
Stood musing on that dreamless sleep
The grave would surely bring.

'Twas therefore with a solemn joy,
I thought on years that long had fled;
Years are the wings that bear us to
Those happy things—the dead!

Who looking on a dead man's face,
When stretched upon his quiet bier,
The fierce—the stormy flight can trace,
That marked each day's career!

The grave is our appointed bed:
Perchance the very shroud is spun,
Destined to wrap our weary limbs,
When our life's work is done.

And yet 'tis strange to hide in earth
The garb of Immortality!
Oh! man, thy root is in the tomb;
Thy blossom in the sky!

Perchance, 'twere better from the pyre
To send the frame in calcined dust,
To roam creation unconfined,
On breeze, or stormy gust.

What boots it, tho', when all is o'er,
Whether in gilded vault we rot,
Or let our whitened bones decay
Upon some desert spot.

How blest to close the wearied eyes,
To breathe a prayer, and feel forgiven;
To say "Good night" to all on earth—
"Good morn" to all in Heaven!

For Nature says to human kind—
Bard, peasant, warrior, king and slave:
That *"he who finds no peace in life,*
Will find none in the grave"!

Railroads in the World.

The whole number of miles of railroad in the world on the first day of July last was, it is said, inside of 50,000 miles. Of this amount more than one half (27,850 miles) is in the United States. Railroads were first started in England, and yet in ten years we passed her. At the present time, we have three times as many miles of railroad as Great Britain and France united. The following table, showing the miles of railroads in different countries, we clip from a report made to Congress some three weeks since:

In the U. States,	27,850	Germany,	5,800
Great Britain,	8,000	Spain,	60
France,	2,800	Africa,	25
Belgium,	531	India,	100
Russia,	422	Cuba,	359
Italy,	170	Brit. Provin.	1600
Sweden,	75	Panamas,	50
Norway,	42	South America,	60

The average cost of American railways has been estimated to be $40,000 a mile, which is rather over than under the mark. The English railways have cost, on an average, $200,000 a mile; the Belgium railways, $90,000; the French railways, $130,000; the German railways, $56,000. Many reasons may be assigned for these variations. The German and American roads have in general but one track; the French and English two. The principle pursued by the English engineers, who also built most of the French roads, was to avoid abrupt curves and steep gradients, by grading and cutting; hence a large increase of expense.

Statistics of Intemperance.

Judge Capron, at the Union Temperance Meeting, held in the Tabernacle on Thursday, stated, as the result of his own investigations, that in New York city there are 15,000 dram shops, and 400,000 drunkards, at the very least calculation; each of these drink two gills of intoxicating liquors every day, being equal to 800,000, or 806 barrels per day, 300,000 barrels in a year. This quantity would make a reservoir 900 feet long, 80 feet wide, and 52 feet deep, equal to 3,744,000 cubic feet, and could float four large vessels in full sail. At $30 per barrel it amounts to $9,000,000; 60,000 children never enter the school. During the last year 60,000 arrests have been made, and 42,000 convictions. At the Court of Special Sessions, during the past year, 6,000 cases were tried, of which there were 4,200 convictions. Not more than 94 of the subjects of these trials were sober when arrested. Not more than 194 who were habitually sober persons.—*New York Tribune.*

COULDN'T STAND GOOD LUCK.—Joseph R. Stewart, of Gordon county, Ga., recently drew a lottery prize of $15,000, went on a spree, got drunk, lost the money, and died in a fit.

The Louisville Journal says: "We see the sprightly though naughty authoress, who calls herself George Sand, has expressed herself very strongly in favor of being burned after her death. If there is truth in the scriptures, we guess she will have her wish."

A terrible state of affairs is reported in the Massachusetts State Prison. Threats are frequently thrown out by the prisoners; and the keepers have received orders, in case any prisoner attempts to approach them, and refuses to go to work, to shoot him down at once. A keeper was killed by one of the convicts a short time since.

State of North Carolina,

CALDWELL COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1856.

Willie Gaither
vs.
P. M. Ballew and J. R. Ballew.

ORDERED, That advertisement shall be made for six weeks in the Asheville News as to defendants P. M. and J. R. Ballew, requiring them to appear at the next Term; and it is further ordered that they have leave until then to answer the bill of interpleader of William A. Ballew.

Witness, C. McD. Dickson, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in September, 1856.

C. McD. DICKSON, *C. S. C.*

January 22, 1857. Printer's fee $6.

Fresh Stock,

JUST received a full stock of fresh and genuine drugs and medicines, at the Brick Corner, *No. 1 Aston's Block.*

Feb. 5, 1857.

OUR GOODS

HAVE been purchased by one of the best buyers this market affords and for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear we challenge competition. Call and examine our stock of

CLOTHING,

and if we can't please the most fastidious, we are much mistaken.

HATS,

From a cap for 37 1-2 cents to a $5 50 Beaver of any grade, and any color from milky white to sooty black.

THE LADIES

Will also find Bonnets, Shoes, Zephyr Hoods, Capes, Gauntlets, Necklaces, materials for Talmas, and everything necessary to adorn and beautify, as well as to make comfortable.

Don't mistake the place.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

HAVE you seen that Jewelry and Perfumery, at ASTON'S.

To a Reading Public

ANY person desirous of subscribing to any Newspaper, Magazine, or Periodical published in the United States, will please call at the Book, Stationery and Periodical Depot of

E. J. ASTON, General Agent.

1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware.

H. LINDSEY.

March 20, 1856.—tf

ALL who wish to purchase *cheap Goods* can be accommodated at the store of

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

FRESH RAISENS.—A few boxes just received, at ASTON'S.

Almanacs for 1857.

Almanacs for 1857 to be had *gratis*, on application at ASTON'S.

PAY the TAILOR.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by note or book account, will confer a great favor by coming forward immediately and settling up.—Money I ought to have—money I must have—money I WILL have. A word to the wise is sufficient. JOHN W. WILSON.

January 29, 1857.

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.

HAVING associated with them W. W. McDOWELL for the transaction of the mercantile business in this place, it becomes necessary that the business should be closed to 1st January. *All persons*, therefore, indebted to the firm are requested to come forward and make settlement immediately, as the business *must be closed.*

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.

Jan. 1, 1857.

Paper! Paper!

Forty Reams Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper of every size, shape, shade, hue, color, and quality. Just received at ASTON'S

State of North Carolina,

CALDWELL COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1856.

Josias A. Wakefield, Execu. of Elizabeth Baker.
vs.
Hosea Bradford.

ORDERED BY COURT, That publication be made in the Asheville News for six weeks, that Josias Baker, William Medaris and wife Bersheba, Asa Chambers and wife Polly, and John Estes and wife Francis, and John Baker, who are non-residents and next of kin of Elizabeth Baker that they be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to see proceedings touching the probate of a certain paper writing, and make themselves parties on the record to said issue, if they think proper to do so.

Witness, C. McD. Dickson, Clerk of our said Court at Office the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in September, 1856.

C. McD. DICKSON, *C. S. C*

January 22, 1857. Printer's fee $6.

PERFUMERY,

Of all kinds, extracts, Cologne, shaving and toilet Soaps, tooth and hair Brushes, and fancy articles "too tedious to mention," will be found at the cheap fashionable store of

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and wagons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say, he will, as heretofore, turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT.

March 20, 1856.—1y

Boys, Remember!

That a splendid lot of Valentines will be on hand next week, at ASTON'S.

Feb. 5, 1857.

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

ASHEVILLE
Mutual Insurance Company,

AT a meeting of the members of the *Asheville Mutual Insurance Company*, convened in Asheville on Friday October 17th the following Board of Directors and Officers were elected to serve during the year, viz:

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair, N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. McDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
W. L. HILLIARD, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, A. S. MERRIMON.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

Important Announcement.

TO all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as *Spermatorhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis*, the Vice of *Onanism*, or *Self Abuse, &c., &c.*

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practised upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, have directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a *charitable act* worthy of their name, to give *Medical Advice Gratis*, to all persons thus afflicted, who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty and suffering, to *furnish Medicines free of charge.*

The Howard Association is a benevolent Institution, established by special endowment, for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with "Virulent and Epidemic Diseases." It has now a surplus of means, which the Directors have voted to expend in advertising the above notice. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

Just Published, by the Association, a Report on Spermatorhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail, (in a sealed envelope,) *Free of Charge*, on the receipt of two stamps for postage.

Address, **Dr. GEO. R. CALHOUN**, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South NINTH street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
February 12, 1857. 1y

WM. BEAL,
Geologist, Mining Engineer and Draftsman.

Office at Murphy, Cherokee Co., N. C

Mineral lands examined or surveyed in North Carolina and adjoining States, and reports furnished accompanied with maps, profiles, statistics &c.

Underground works explored and new mines with surrounding improvements laid off. Geological researches made for Copper, Lead, Silver, or other kinds of minerals, together with full analyses and assays when required. Towns, villages, mining properties, &c., surveyed and mapped in any style that companies or proprietors may desire.

Specimens for analysis may be sent by mail, accompanied by a fee of two dollars for qualitative, and five for quantitative analysis or assay.

Special attention given to the sale or purchase of mineral lands, mining stocks, &c., in connection with partners in our Eastern cities whose aid can be implicitly relied on.

All persons having minerals on their lands are respectfully solicited to furnish me with as good specimens as they can from their localities, which will be properly labelled and arranged for reference, in suitable cabinets, by which means our mineral resources may become more extensively known.

January 8, 1857. tf

STORE HOUSE TO RENT.

THE subscriber wishes to rent, or lease for a term of years, the large and well situated STORE HOUSE, now occupied by Smith and McDowell, on main street, opposite J. H. Gudger's Hotel. Application can be made to the undersigned, or in his absence, to W. W. McDowell or J. H. Gudger.

JESSE S. SMITH.

Asheville, Aug. 28, 1856. tf

HO! ALL YE NAKED!

Why will ye suffer, when the subscriber has one of Wheeler & Wilson's beautiful Sewing Machines in constant operation?

THE subscriber, at his old stand, continues to take the dimensions of his customers, in such a manner as to give them FITS. He prefers working on credit, but rather than let his Machine be idle, and the people suffer, he will take pay down. You who want to look neat on less money than ever before, would do well to call where all modern improvements and advantages can be found.

J. W. WILSON.

Asheville, Nov. 27, 1856.—tf

LATEST NEWS.

100 Gals. Spirits Turpentine, 100 Gals. Alcohol, 25 Gals. Camphine, 50 Gals. Copal Varnish, 20 Gals. Black Oil Varnish, 10 Gals. Sweet Spirits Nitre, 25 gross Matches, 10 Doz. Bathing Bricks, 200 lbs. Scotch Snuff, 100 lbs. Extract Logwood, 100 lbs. Blue Stone, 50 lbs. New Hops, 25 lbs. Sal Ammonia, 50 lbs. Saltpeter, 50 lbs. Red Lead, 50 lbs. Black Lead, 35 lbs. Refined Camphor, 25 lbs. Sugar of Lead, 25 lbs. Pulverized Rhubarb, 25 lbs. Assafoetida, 50 lbs. Jujube Paste, 50 lbs. Sulphuric Acid, 50 lbs. Nitric Acid. Just received at ASTON'S.

November 13, 1856.

NOW RECEIVING,

ONE of the largest assortments of FALL and WINTER GOODS, at the "cheap for cash" store of

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

that will be found in this market, to which the attention of a discriminating public is invited.—It is not our intention to make a paper showing here of what we have, but if you want anything comfortable, good, or pretty, call and for yourselves judge whether any reliance can be placed in us, when we say that we have *the most* comprehensive stock in town, and which, for prompt pay, will be sold on as reasonable terms as any other house can afford to sell. We don't profess to sell goods for New York cost, but do profess to sell as cheap for the same kind of pay as the cheapest.

We receive in exchange for goods almost all kinds of country produce. Come on with it and your money, and we can satisfy any reasonable man.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.
Opposite Eagle Hotel.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY
AND
DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. t

J. D. REYNOLDS, M. D.,

(A Graduate of the Medical University of Nashville,)

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, one door south of Asheville Hotel. March 27, 1856. tf

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

DR. R. A. EDMONSTON,

Would inform the citizens of Jackson county, and surrounding country, that he is located permanently four miles south east of Webster, on Tuckasiege River, and is ready to attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care in the Medical Profession.

Jan. 8th, 1857. 1y

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

W. M. HARDY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Will practice in the counties of the 7th Judicial District, and attend faithfully and punctually to all business entrusted to his care.

Asheville, Jan. 8th, 1857. tf

GEN. B. M. EDNEY

WILL practice Law regularl hereafter in the Superior Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, Rutherford & Polk.

Office, Hendersonville, N. C. [Feb.12'57 1y

JOHN B. WOODFIN,
Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 19, 1856.

BURTON & GOLD,
Attorneys at Law,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

PIANOS—MUSIC.

A LARGE and well selected stock of the best maker's PIANOS, may be found at all times at Factory prices

Ramsay's Music Store,

178 Richardson Street, Columbia, S. C.

Especial attention is invited to the famous Hallett, Davis & Co's Piano, so superior in tone, finish and durability.

Columbia, August 18, 1856—1y

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.,
DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Asheville & Turkey Creek, N. C.

April 3, 1856. tf

O. M. LEWIS'
Daguerreian and Ambrotype GALLERY,

On Main Street, south of the Court House.

PICTURES of all sizes taken, from that of the finger ring to the *whole* size.

Instructions given in either Daguer or Ambrotyping, on most reasonable terms. Nov 20

ON MANHOOD,
AND ITS PREMATURE DECLINE.

Just Published, Gratis, the 20th Thousand:

A FEW Words on the rational treatment, without Medicine, of Spermatorrhea or Local Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, Genital and Nervous Debility, Impotency, and impediments to marriage generally.

BY B. DE LANEY, M. D.

The important fact that the many alarming complaints, originating in the imprudence and solitude of youth, may be easily removed without Medicine, is in this small tract, clearly demonstrated; and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the Author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day.

Sent to any address, gratis and post free in a sealed envelope, by remitting (post paid) two postage stamps to DR. B. DE LANEY, 17 Lispenard Street, New York City. Jan. 8, 1857.

☞THOSE Oranges, Figs, Lemons, &c. went off rather too fast last week, but a few more of the same sort are expected next week, at

April 17. ASTON'S.

JUST received a fine lot of Hammered Tire Iron by

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

August 7, 1856.

WANTED, an active, honest man in each section of the State to take orders by sample for "McALLISTER'S HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES." To active men a liberal monthly salary and fair commission will be paid. Address (with stamp to prepay answer)

DR. J. S. McALLISTER,
Jersey City, N. J.

Feb. 5, 1857 4t

Dr. McLANE'S
CELEBRATED
VERMIFUGE
AND
LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEADACHE, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, prepared by

Fleming Bros.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLANE's, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

FLEMING BRO'S,

60 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sole Proprietors.

SCOTT & MEAD, No. 111, Charters street, New Orleans, General Wholesale Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by Smith & McDowell, Asheville, N. C.
" " B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.
" " C. L. Harris & Co., Rutherfordton.
" " J. M. Crayton, "
" " Hull & Grayson, Marion.
" " J. V. Blackwell, Morganton.
" " Fitzgerald, Benners & Long, Waynesville.
" " Allman & Cunningham, Franklin.

June 5, 1856. 1y

Lindsey's Double-Acting
ROTARY FORCE PUMP.

THIS pump has just been patented in *America* and *England*, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; its peculiarities are *simplicity, power*, and *cheapness*. Its simplicity; there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water *hundreds of feet*, with the extra expense of $3 and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! For cheapness; a No 1. pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but $30! The handle at the top, turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to *deep wells, rail road stations, salt works, mining and manufacturing purposes.* Wherever it is introduced, the old force, suction and chain pumps will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The *Scientific American*, after seeing it in operation, says, *"This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical; we regard it as an excellent improvement."* Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1¼ inches; No. 3, 1½ inches; and the prices $30, $42, $54; the No. 2 and 3 are designed for *very deep wells, railroad stations, &c.* where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and *exclusive agent for* NEW YORK. Orders must be accompanied by the *cash*, and should be explicit as to the kind of pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A pump and pipe weighs about 170 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 50 feet should have extra gearing, which costs $3.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Com. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.

For sale by H. LINDSEY, Inventor, Asheville, N. C.

Auction and Commission BUSINESS.

THE undersigned, at the solicitation of many gentlemen, has concluded to do a general Auction and Commision Business in the town of Asheville. He will receive and dispose of at public auction, all kinds of Property, including Real Estate, Negroes, Horses, Mules, Cattle, Wheat, Flour, Bacon, &c., &c. He pledges himself to do the best he can for those who entrust their interests to his hands.

He will attend sales in adjoining counties, when desired.

REFERENCE—Any prominent citizen of Asheville. W. T. DICKENSON.

Asheville, Sept. 4, 1856—6m

LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

Fresh Citron.

JUST received at ASTON'S.

April 17.

THE SMALL POX

HAVING lost its power to alarm and the people having began again to benefit themselves by selections from our stock of useful and beautiful

GOODS

we take this occasion to say that we are better prepared than usual to accommodate, and are rejoicing in hope of maintaining, and even exceeding, our share of patronage heretofore received.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

Asheville, May 1, 1856. tf

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

OUR stock of these goods is large and inviting. Our coats commence in price at $1; pants 75 cents, and vests 62 cents. Other things in proportion.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just opened a new TAILORING SHOP, in the room recently occupied by Mr. Hyman as a Book Store; where he will carry on the business of Cutting and Making up Gentlemen's Clothing of every variety and style. He flatters himself, that, from a long experience at his trade, he is enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. He will always keep on hand the latest and most approved fashions of the day; and he will turn out no job without warranting it to fit. He will receive in payment for work, country produce of every kind.

WILLIAM HOWARD.

March 20, 1856—tf.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

PHYSIC FOR THE MILLION.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry;
" Rogers' Liverwort and Tar;
" Bull's Sarsaparilla;
McLane's Vermifuge;
Perry Davis' Pain Killer;
Lyon's Kathairon;
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral;
Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry
" Bitter Catholicon;
" Persian Hair Lustral;
" Bowel Cordial;
" Vermifuge;
London's Indian Expectorant;
" Alterative,
" Carminative Balsam;
" Tonic Vermifuge;
" Female Elixer;
" Cherokee Liniment;
" All Healing Salve;

Ayer's Cathartic Pills; London's Fever and Ague Pills; Brandreth's Pills; Moffatt's Pills; McLane's Liver Pills; London's Ind. Sanative Pills; Wright's Vegetable Pills; Swayne's Sarsaparilla and Tar Pills; Mustang Liniment; Hays' Liniment; Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster; Gray's Ointment; Hutchison's Ointment; Stabler's Cherry Expectorant; Stabler's Vermifuge; Stabler's Diarrhœa Cordial; Hoofland's German Bitters; Jacob's Cordial; Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers; Hembold's Extract Bucha; Hembold's Extract Sarsaparilla; Balm of Thousand Flowers.

All the above, together with a *large assortment* of Ointments, Balms, Embrocations, Tonics, Salves, Vermifuges and other preparations, which have been selected with great care for, and are peculiarly adapted to the resuscitation, renovation, and full purification of disappointed and defeated politicians and their admiring friends.

Just received and for sale af the People's Drug Store, by ASTON.

August 14, 1856.

CARRIAGE AND BUGGY MAKING.

THE subscriber has located in Asheville, for the purpose of carrying on the Carriage and Buggy making business, Repairing, &c. He has no doubt of being able to give entire satisfaction to those who may patronize him. He has an abundance of first rate dry lumber, and will work no other kind. Shop in the south end of town, opposite Triplett's blacksmith shop.

W. T. CARTER

Asheville, June 6, 1855. tf

ANOTHER LOT.

12 dozen Turlington's Balsam; 12 doz. Godfrey's Cordial; 12 doz Bateman's Drops; 10 lbs. Bathing Sponge; 10 lbs. Jamaica Ginger; 20 lbs. Arrow Root; 20 lbs. Cream of Tartar; 25 lbs. Gum Arabic; 50 lbs. Potash; 50 gallons Alcohol; 12 doz. Seidlitz Powders.

Oct. 15. Just received at ASTON'S

PURE BRANDY,

PORT SHERRY and Maderia Wine, Holland Gin. For medicinal purposes only, for sale at

june 5, 1856. ASTON'S.

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

Books for Winter Nights.

Wild Western Scenes; The War Path; Fields' Scrap Book; Bernard Lile; Freaks of Fortune; and many others too numerous to mention.

Just received at ASTON'S.

Oct. 15.

To the Polls! To the Polls!

Barry's Tricophorus; Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative; McMunn's Elixer of Opium.

Fresh supply just received at ASTON'S.

Oct. 15.

50.000 Steel Pens,

Assorted. All sizes qualities, prices and manufacturers just received at ASTON'S.

june 5.

James' Neuralgic Liquid.

A certain cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramp Colic, &c. Just received and for sale at

Aug. 21. ASTON'S.

Molasses.

800 Gallons Molasses, as good, if not the best, ever offered for sale in this country. SMITH BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf